



Moffett Federal Airfield

Installation Restoration Program Site Overview

Moffett Field, California

Summer 2002

INTRODUCTION

Moffett Federal Airfield (Moffett Field) is a former Navy installation that was designated as a Superfund site in 1987 due to the presence of soil and groundwater contamination at various locations. Most of these sites have been addressed and have received regulatory closure. Nine such sites are currently being addressed under the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) Program and are described in this fact sheet.

This fact sheet presents an overview of hazardous materials sites at Moffett Field and what the Navy is doing to clean them up. It also provides insight about the Navy's IR Program and the environmental law that governs investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites. Also provided is an update on the latest community relations activities, Restoration Advisory Board, Information Repository, and Navy point of contact.

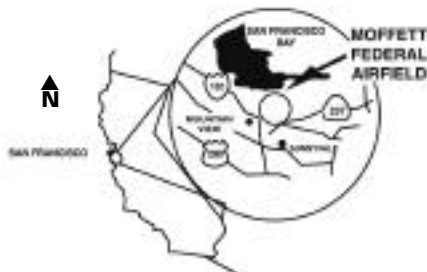
Moffett Field is located about 1 mile south of San Francisco Bay (see figure below) and encompasses about 2,200 acres in Santa Clara County, California. Moffett Field is bounded on the north by salt evaporation ponds, Stevens Creek to the west, U.S. Highway 101 to the south, and the Lockheed Martin Aerospace facility to the east. Several other industrial facilities are located just south of Highway 101.

CONTAMINATION AT MOFFETT FIELD, HOW DID IT GET THERE?

Past disposal practices, although acceptable at the time, often resulted in what is now considered improper handling and disposal of hazardous materials.

Contaminants were also released to the environment through accidental spills and leaking storage tanks.

Hazardous waste at Moffett Field was generated by everyday activities such as aircraft maintenance, squadron operations, fuel management, fire fighting training and other military support activities. Contaminants being cleaned up include waste oils and fuel products, solvents and cleaning products, pesticides, paints, battery acids and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; formerly used in electrical transformer insulation fluids).



THE IR PROGRAM

In 1980, the Department of Defense (DoD) established the IR Program to implement environmental cleanup at its facilities. The IR Program identifies, assesses, characterizes and cleans up or controls contamination from past hazardous waste disposal operations and hazardous materials spills at DoD sites, including Navy installations. The primary objective of the IR Program is to protect human health and the environment through effective investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the lead regulatory agency that oversees the IR Program at Moffett Field. The EPA is supported by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Francisco Bay Region. In addition to these agencies, a number of resource agencies participate in the program. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the current property owner, is also actively involved in supporting the IR Program.

THE SITES

In 1984, the Navy began the IR Program at Moffett Field with an Initial Assessment Study. The study included a review of available records pertaining to the handling of chemicals and related disposal practices, interviews with site personnel and a visual survey of activities at the airfield.

Since that time, many areas of potential concern at Moffett Field have been evaluated. To date, 28 hazardous waste sites have been identified, of which 9 are currently “active.” An active site is one that is still in the process of being addressed, which includes field investigation, laboratory analysis, human health and/or ecological risk assessment, and, where necessary, cleanup. Those sites not mentioned in this fact sheet have been cleaned up or closed.

The active sites at Moffett Field are:

Site 1 Runway Landfill

Site 2 Golf Course Landfill

Site 22 Golf Course Landfill No. 2

Site 25 Eastern Diked Marsh and Stormwater Retention Basin

Site 26 East-side Aquifer Treatment System (also called “EATS”)

Site 27 Northern Channel

Site 28 West-side Aquifers Treatment System (“WATS”)

NFA No Further Action Sites

Petroleum Sites

The figure at right indicates the locations of each active site. Future fact sheets will present information about these sites as the cleanup at each site progresses.

ACRONYMS

BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
DoD	Department of Defense
EATS	East-side Aquifer Treatment System
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
GAC	granular activated carbon
MEW	Middlefield-Ellis-Whisman
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
IR	Installation Restoration
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NPL	National Priorities List
OU	operable unit
ROD	Record of Decision
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RWQCB	[California] Regional Water Quality Control Board
WATS	West-side Aquifers Treatment System

KNOW YOUR CHEMICALS

DCA	dichloroethane (chemical solvent)
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (pesticide outlawed in the U.S.)
PCE	tetrachloroethene (chemical solvent)
TCE	trichloroethene (chemical solvent)
DCE	dichloroethene (chemical solvent)
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls (formerly used in transformer oils for insulation)
SVOCs	semivolatile organic compounds
VOCs	volatile organic compounds
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons (gasoline products)

Operable Units

Several IR Program sites at Moffett Field have been grouped into operable units, called “OUs.” Classifying sites as OUs allows for grouping of sites with similar contaminants and remediation measures so that they may be studied and cleaned up at one time. The length of time necessary to clean up each OU varies depending on the types of contaminants present and the cleanup process involved.

Examples of different types of groupings are as follows:

- areas with similarly contaminated waste materials or media;
- areas in a similar geographic location;
- areas that may be cleaned up using similar techniques or within a similar timeframe; and
- areas amenable to being managed in a single remedial investigation/feasibility study.

Sites 1 and 2, known as OU1, were grouped together since they were both landfills in similar geographic locations. Petroleum Sites were grouped together, but are being cleaned up under a separate program and in accordance with state regulations for petroleum sites.

IR PROGRAM SITES OVERVIEW

An overview of each IR Program site at Moffett Field is provided below. These overviews include information about the investigation and cleanup activities that are planned or under way at each site.

Operable Unit 1 - Site 1, Runway Landfill and Site 2, Golf Course Landfill

Site 1 is a 12-acre landfill used for the disposal of refuse, scrap equipment, and hazardous materials

from 1963 to the mid 1970s. Potential contaminants in Site 1 include volatile organic compounds (VOCs; thinners, solvents, lacquer), petroleum products (oil, fuel filters), pesticides, sawdust contaminated with transformer oils (possibly containing polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs]) and paints. A solid waste facility permit was obtained in 1979 for domestic waste.

Site 2 was a 1-acre landfill used between the 1940s and 1952. This site was said to have been used in a similar manner as Site 1, receiving the same types of waste and hazardous materials. A burn pit at Site 2 was used for disposal of outdated flares and cartridge-activated devices until 1971.

OU1 — The Final Record of Decision (ROD), signed in 1997, required consolidation of refuse from Site 2 with that at Site 1 and construction of a multilayer cap to contain the wastes. The combined sites are known as Operable Unit 1 (OU1).

Refuse from Site 2 was dug up and placed at Site 1 in 1998. The Site 2 area was backfilled with clean material and a fence installed around the site to restrict access. Since then, groundwater has been monitored (sampled and analyzed) every three months.

By November 1998, a gas and groundwater monitoring program was developed for Site 1, and installation of the multilayer landfill cap and gas and groundwater collection trenches was completed. In addition, institutional controls were established with NASA to impose restrictions on future cap disturbances and to allow for the continued operation of the Building 191 pump station which prevents flooding of the area. Implemented through codes, regulations and legal documents that follow ownership of land, institutional controls are restrictions on land use that limit activities (like deed restrictions for privately owned property). These measures were developed and completed to prevent contaminants from migrating off site at levels that may be harmful to human health and the environment.

In accordance with the 1997 ROD, the Site 1 Landfill Final Closure Plan was submitted in 1997. The Site 1 Post-Closure Maintenance Plan and the Final Site 2 Groundwater Monitoring Plan were submitted in

1998. Monitoring and Maintenance Reports are currently submitted on a quarterly basis. The reports describe landfill maintenance activities and results from groundwater and landfill gas monitoring during the reporting period.

Site 22 – Golf Course Landfill No. 2

The Site 22 landfill is 9.4 acres and was operated from about 1950 to 1967, mainly for domestic waste. Buried between 1 and 11 feet below ground surface, the landfill waste is under about 5 feet of groundwater in some areas of the site. By 1973, the Site 22 landfill had been converted into holes 6 and 7 of the Moffett Field Golf Course, operated by the Air Force.

Between 1996 and 1999, the Navy conducted soil and groundwater studies, called a Remedial Investigation, and identified the type and extent of contaminants throughout the site. Contamination in soil and groundwater at Site 22 includes VOCs, semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), and metals. Metals were found to be consistent with those that occur naturally in the area. The contaminants are not moving away from the site. Shallow groundwater beneath the landfill is unfit to drink because it has naturally high salt levels, similar to seawater.



Golf course at Site 22 with Hangar 3 in background.

The investigation also evaluated the potential for landfill gas to build up and migrate away from the site. It was found that landfill gases are not escaping to the atmosphere and or migrating underground beyond the site.

The studies concluded that as long as the landfill waste remains buried, there is no risk to humans or the environment. Because some of the landfill debris is near the surface, it is possible that burrowing animals, such as ground squirrels, could uncover it. This could create a potential risk to humans at the golf course. This is the primary concern for the site and the focus of the cleanup action.

The Final Feasibility Study was prepared in March 1999 to evaluate potential cleanup alternatives that would keep animals from burrowing into and exposing the buried refuse. The study presented the cleanup objectives and four cleanup alternatives to address Site 22:

- 1) No Action;**
- 2) biotic barrier (preferred alternative);**
- 3a) multilayer cap with clay layer and biotic barrier;**
- 3b) multilayer cap with geosynthetic clay layer and biotic barrier;**
- 4) excavation and off-site disposal.**

Each was carefully evaluated and presented with the preferred cleanup remedy in the Proposed Plan, made available to the public during a formal comment period held from April 2 to May 9, 2001. A public meeting was held on April 26 and a Responsiveness Summary was issued on June 20, 2001. As required by Superfund, public comments were considered before a decision was made to select and apply the preferred cleanup remedy, Alternative 2, Biotic Barrier.

The selected cleanup remedy is documented in a ROD, which was signed in June of this year by the Navy, EPA and RWQCB.

Before construction of the Biotic Barrier can begin, a Remedial Design and Implementation Work Plan will be written to explain the details of the cleanup remedy. Construction is expected to begin in 2003.

Site 25 – Eastern Diked Marsh and Stormwater Retention Basin

Located in the northwest portion of Moffett Field, Site 25 consists of the Eastern Diked Marsh and stormwater retention basin. This retention basin is the ultimate destination for stormwater runoff from about 1 square mile of mostly paved industrial areas of Moffett Field.

NASA constructed a settling basin in 1994 to remove sediments from the stormwater before it enters the Eastern Diked Marsh and the retention basin. Prior to 1994, sediment was not removed from stormwater before it entered the retention basin. Potential environmental risks resulting from the sediments were identified during various environmental studies.

Between 1993 and 1996, Remedial Investigations and Environmental Assessments were conducted to evaluate the nature and extent of the contamination as well as potential risk to humans, plants and animals. From these investigations it was determined that Site 25 is populated by plants and animals common to wetland habitats, including salt-tolerant plants, waterfowl, shorebirds, rodents, and various types of invertebrates (insects, worms and so forth). Contaminants detected in sediments and surface water at Site 25 include PCBs, pesticides, metals and TPH. It was concluded that contaminant levels in some areas of Site 25 posed an unacceptable risk to humans and animals.

Because the cleanup requirements for ecological receptors also protect human health, the risk to ecological receptors was identified as the “driving risk” for the site. Surface water was found to pose little or no risk to ecological receptors at Site 25, but exposure to chemicals in sediments do. Four chemicals contributed

to the majority of risk: total PCBs, lead, zinc, and total DDT.

The March 2001 Revised Final Responses to Comments on the Revised Final Stationwide Feasibility Study Report presented the cleanup objectives and three cleanup alternatives to address Site 25:

- 1) **No Action;**
- 2) **excavation and off-site disposal;**
- 3) **excavation, ex-situ bioremediation, on-site reuse or off-site disposal.**

Each was carefully evaluated and presented with the preferred cleanup remedy in a Proposed Plan, made available to the public during a formal comment period held from July 23 through September 21, 2001. A public meeting was held on August 16. The Proposed Plan was postponed during the public comment period because negotiations with an additional property owner, the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, were needed.

A revised Proposed Plan was published for only the portion of Site 25 owned by NASA. It was made available to the public during a comment period held from May 2 through June 3, 2002. A public meeting was held on May 16. As required by Superfund, public comments will be considered before a decision is made to select and apply a cleanup remedy. The selected cleanup remedy will be documented in a ROD, which is expected to be finalized this year after public and agency review.

Site 26 – East-side Aquifer Treatment System (EATS)

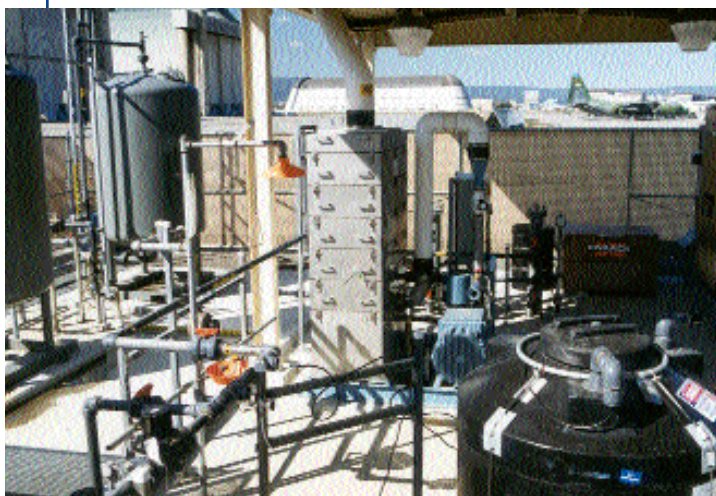
EATS is a groundwater remediation system located on the east side of the runways, northeast of Hangar 3. Trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE) are believed to have been used at Hangars 2 and 3 and to have been discharged with wastewater to former Wastewater Flux Ponds as well as to various underground tanks on the eastern side of Moffett Field.

Contaminants include chemical solvents and their breakdown products (trichloroethene [TCE] and 1,2-dichloroethene [DCE], tetrachloroethene [PCE], 1,1-dichloroethane [DCA], and vinyl chloride).

The EATS Treatment System

EATS began operating in January 1999. Shown in the photo below, EATS consists of five extraction wells and a treatment system northeast of Hangar 3. Simply put, the extraction wells constantly draw down groundwater from each well. This water is then treated to remove the contaminants. The treated water is discharged to the Moffett Field storm sewer.

The groundwater treatment system includes an air stripper and granular activated carbon (GAC) vessels. Chlorinated contaminants are removed by the air stripper. Groundwater treated by the air stripper is then “polished” in GAC beds to remove any remaining contaminants to below required treatment levels.



In operation since January 1999, the EATS treats about 30 gallons of contaminated groundwater per minute.

Site 27 – The Northern Channel

Site 27, the Northern Channel, is located at the northeastern end of Moffett Field, bordered on the north by the Cargill Salt evaporation ponds and on the south by the North Patrol Road Ditch. Surface stormwater from the eastern portion of Moffett Field drains through a system of surface channels to the Building 191 Lift Station, where it is pumped into the

Moffett Field Environmental Cleanup Project Team

The following entities make up the team working together to address contamination at Moffett Field.

- **U.S. Navy**
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**
- **California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Region**
- **NASA**
- **Santa Clara Valley Water District**
- **Moffett Field Restoration Advisory Board**
- **Concerned citizens**
- **Contractors**
- **Others**

channel. Building 191 also collects and pumps water into the channel from a French drain system beneath the runways. During periods of high rainfall, the Northern Channel also receives water directly from the surface channels via emergency lift stations.

Water in the Northern Channel flows easterly into the Lockheed Channel where it is pumped into Moffett Channel, flows to Guadalupe Slough and eventually reaches the San Francisco Bay. The Northern Channel continuously contains surface water, even during the dry season from May through October. The unlined channel provides brackish surface water habitat of moderate value to wildlife.

From 1995 through 2000, the Northern Channel was a part of a series of environmental investigations, including a Station-Wide Ecological Risk Assessment. During one of these studies, the Northern Channel was identified as one of three sites where risks to aquatic or semi-aquatic ecological receptors (plants and animals) required cleanup. Because the Northern Channel has

specific characteristics, it has received IR Program site designation - Site 27. Based on the most recent information, the project team is working with another property owner (Cargill Salt) and evaluating data gaps that need to be addressed so that effective cleanup objectives can be established.

Until this work has been completed, the final Feasibility Study, Proposed Plan, ROD, cleanup and site closure documentation are pending. The public will be kept informed of all cleanup decisions considered to address contamination at Site 27.

Site 28 – West-side Aquifers Treatment System (WATS)

WATS is a groundwater remediation system located on the west side of the runways, near Hangar 1. Potential sources of fuel-related contaminants or

VOCs contributing to groundwater contamination in the WATS area include a former dry cleaning facility (Building 88) and former fuel storage and wash rack facilities.

Contamination from on-site dry cleaning activities at Building 88 and fuel operations has mixed with a VOC plume originating at three Superfund sites located just south of Moffett Field. These sites are bounded by Middlefield Road, Ellis Street, Whisman Road, and U.S. Highway 101. The companies responsible for these sites are jointly termed the Middlefield-Ellis-Whisman (MEW) companies. The contamination plume resulting from operations at the MEW facilities is referred to as the “regional VOC plume.”

Releases from underground storage and piping systems at various facilities within the MEW area created the regional VOC plume. EPA signed a ROD in 1989, requiring the MEW companies to clean up the contamination. In 1998, the MEW companies installed a pump-and-treat system as part of the Regional Groundwater Remediation Program. The Navy’s WATS is an integral component of the program.

The WATS Treatment System

WATS began operating in November 1998. Shown in the photo at right, WATS consists of eight extraction wells and a groundwater treatment system located west of Hangar 1. In simplified terms, the extraction wells constantly draw down groundwater from each well. This water is then treated to remove the contaminants. The treated water is discharged to the Moffett Field storm sewer. Contaminated water collected in two on-site sumps near Hangar 1 (storm drain action water) is also treated.

The groundwater treatment system includes an advanced oxidation process, an air stripper and GAC vessels. The GAC vessels were added in July 2001 to upgrade the system. The majority of the VOCs are oxidized to nontoxic levels. Any remaining contaminants are removed to below required treatment levels in the air stripper and GAC vessels.

EATS and WATS Compliance

In accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Self-Monitoring Program, quarterly reports detailing compliance evaluation, analyses and observations, contaminant removal, volume flow and operation status are submitted to EPA and RWQCB.

The Final Operation and Maintenance Manuals for EATS and WATS describe the systems and provide procedures for operating, monitoring and maintaining the equipment. Both manuals also describe procedures for monitoring the systems to ensure they continue to comply with discharge permit requirements. Following system improvements in 2001, an addendum to the WATS manual was submitted to EPA and RWQCB. All documents are available for public review in the Information Repository (see back page).

During fourth quarter 2002, five-year reviews of the performance, effectiveness and protectiveness of EATS and WATS will begin, culminating in Final Five-Year Review Documents for each treatment system by April 2003.





In operation since November 1998, the WATS treats about 70 gallons of contaminated groundwater per minute.

No Further Action Sites

As agreed upon by the Navy, EPA and RWQCB, six sites were recommended for No Action in the 2001 Final Addendum to the Revised Final Station-wide Feasibility Study Report and have been addressed separately from the IR Program. The No Further Action Sites are: Site 23, Golf Course Fill Area 3; Weapons Storage Bunkers; Former Industrial Wastewater Flux Ponds; Former Abandoned Agricultural Well; Upland Soils (areas that support upland plant communities); Station-wide Remedial Investigation Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) Exposure Areas 3782, 3785, 3974, 4090, and 4158. The addendum to the report provides additional documentation to support the No Action recommendation for these sites. Under CERCLA, No Action is appropriate for sites when there is no current or potential threat to human health or the environment.

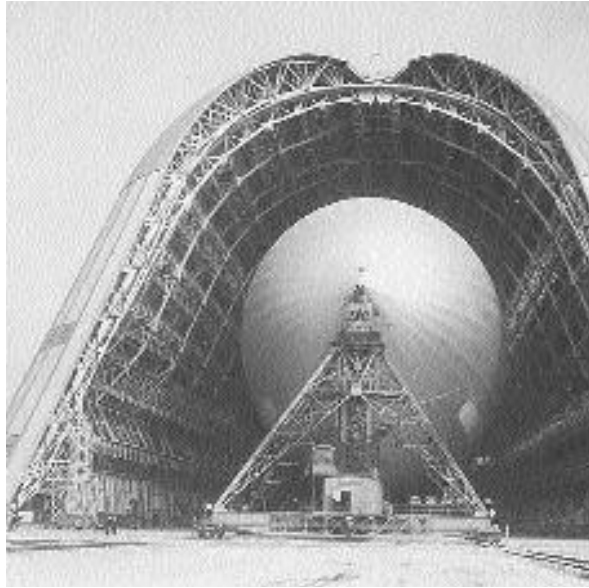
Two of the No Further Action Sites, Industrial Wastewater Flux Ponds and Former Abandoned Agricultural Well, were closed with concurrences from EPA or Santa Clara Valley Water District. Four of the HHRA Exposure Areas, 3782, 3785, 3974 and 4090, are being addressed as part of other remedial actions or maintenance programs. The remaining four No Further Action Sites were evaluated through field investigations, laboratory analysis, and human health and ecological risk assessments and found to have contamination within or below EPA's range of allowable risks for protection of human health and the environment. Under the current and most likely future use scenarios, the sites do not pose a threat to human health. The ecological risk assessment for these sites also indicates that there is no threat to the environment.

A Proposed Plan for the proposed No Further Action Sites was made available to the public during a formal comment period held from December 15, 2001, through January 28, 2002. A public meeting was held on January 10, 2002 and a Responsiveness Summary was issued on May 28, 2002. The No Action decision is documented in a ROD that is expected to be signed by August 2002.

Petroleum Sites

The petroleum-contaminated sites at Moffett Field were grouped together, but have been removed from the OU designation. They will be addressed under the state of California's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Program, which is specific to petroleum-contaminated sites. While these regulations are fully protective of human health and the environment, they do not fall under CERCLA.

The nine petroleum sites being addressed are Sites 5, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24 and the Naval Exchange Service Station (see map on Page 3). As the tanks are no longer used, they are removed, and the tank sites are tested for contaminants and cleaned up when needed. It is expected that each petroleum site will have been addressed by the end of next year.



Photograph courtesy of the Moffett Field Historical Society.

Hangar One, circa 1934.

INSTALLATION HISTORY

Formerly known as Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, the installation was named after Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, known as the architect of naval aviation. Commissioned in 1933, Moffett Field was used by the Navy and the Army Air Corps for a variety of aviation-related activities including transport, training and anti-submarine patrol. During the Army's tenure, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the predecessor to NASA, established Ames Aeronautical Laboratory on land adjacent to Moffett Field, which later became NASA Ames Research Center.

In 1990, efforts to reduce the federal budget deficit led to the enactment of "BRAC," short for the Base Realignment and Closure Act. In 1991, Moffett Field was recommended for closure. In July 1994, the airfield was closed and ownership was officially transferred to NASA Ames Research Center.

Today, NASA owns all land, buildings, facilities and infrastructure on Moffett Field, except for Moffett Community Housing. The Moffett Community Housing Complex, which includes Orion Park, Wescoat and Shenandoah, is owned and managed by the U.S. Army.

CLEANING UP THE ENVIRONMENT

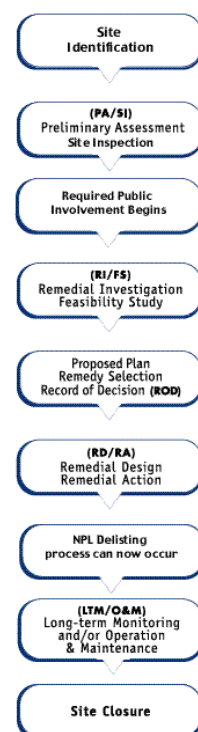
Under BRAC, the Navy is responsible for conducting the environmental investigation and remediation (cleanup) of sites contaminated during its operation of Moffett Field. On September 14, 1990, a Federal Facility Agreement was signed by the Navy, EPA and California's RWQCB and Department of Toxic Substances Control. Designed to ensure the protection of human health and the environment, the Agreement dictates the Navy's responsibility for investigation and cleanup of contamination from past Navy activities.

The Agreement facilitates cooperation and information sharing among the parties and establishes a process for prompt resolution of disputes that may arise between them. The Agreement also establishes procedures and schedules for cleanup actions and their implementation.

THAT FEDERAL LAW, "SUPERFUND"

Implemented in 1980 under the oversight of the EPA, CERCLA, also known as "Superfund," was passed by Congress to govern the cleanup of hazardous waste disposal and spill sites across the nation.

To administer environmental cleanup under CERCLA, EPA uses a management tool called the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is a listing of the top priority hazardous waste sites in the country that are subject to the Superfund Program and overseen by EPA. Moffett Field was listed on the NPL in 1987.



RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD PROCESS

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Federal law requires that affected communities are provided the opportunity to be involved in decision making during the environmental cleanup process (see flowchart at left). Federal guidance



Public member signs in at Site 25 public meeting.

recommends that a community relations program, promoting two-way communication between the Navy and the public, is designed and implemented. Each community relations program is designed to meet the unique needs of the community for which it was designed. Community relations activities ensure that the public is provided accurate and timely information about site cleanup activities and that their concerns are heard and addressed.

Restoration Advisory Board - In addition to community involvement activities required under CERCLA, DoD policy recommends the establishment of a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for all Navy facilities involved in environmental restoration programs to provide a wider range of community involvement. The RAB is an advisory body that provides a forum for the exchange of information

and partnership among the community, the Navy and regulatory agencies. RABs offer the public the opportunity to provide input on cleanup activities and to increase understanding of the cleanup process. In addition, RABs help identify community information needs regarding the cleanup process.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS AT MOFFETT FIELD

A Community Relations Plan for Moffett Field is currently being updated. It is based on concerns and comments provided during interviews conducted in November and December 2001 with community members, local officials, environmental groups, and other interested individuals. The final plan is expected to be available to the public in August 2002.

In an effort to provide additional opportunity for involvement and information throughout the IR Program process, the Navy conducts regular community relations activities including:

- Informative mailers
- Media announcements, including public comment periods
- Quarterly RAB meetings
- Periodic, informative fact sheets
- Required public meetings
- Web site updates

The Navy has also established an Information Repository to provide members of the community the opportunity to review documents and reports pertaining to the environmental cleanup under way at Moffett Field. The Information Repository is housed at the Mountain View Public Library (see back for details).

WHO TO CONTACT:

For more information about Moffett Field, the environmental cleanup process or to become a member of the RAB, please contact:

Mr. Lawrence Lansdale
Moffett Federal Airfield
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Southwest Division Naval Facilities
Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway, Code 06CH.LL
San Diego, CA 92132-5190
Phone: (619) 532- 0961
Fax: (619) 532-0995
E-mail: LansdaleLL@efdswn.navy.mil

WHERE TO GO:

All site-related documents are available for review in the information repository and administrative record file as listed at right.

For an appointment or copies of documents, please call the Administrative Records Coordinator in advance Monday through Friday between 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Documents may not be removed from the facility; however, they may be photocopied or scanned using the requestor's own portable equipment. Documents may also be sent to a commercial copy service for reproduction. Costs will be incurred by the requestor.)

Information Repository
Mountain View Public Library
585 Franklin Street
Mountain View, CA 94041
Phone: (650) 903-6877
Monday - Thursday 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Friday and Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sunday 1 to 5 p.m.

Administrative Record File
Southwest Division, Bldg. 129
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190
Contact: Ms. Diane Silva
Administrative Records Coordinator
Phone: (619) 532-3676

Moffett Field Mailing List Coupon

If you would like to be on the project mailing list to receive information about environmental restoration activities at Moffett Field, please fill out this coupon and mail it to Mr. Lawrence Lansdale, BRAC Environmental Coordinator, Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1220 Pacific Highway, Code 06CH.LL, San Diego, California 92132-5190.

- ☐ *Add my name to the Moffett Field project e-mail distribution list.*
- ☐ *Add my name to the Moffett Field project mailing list.*
- ☐ *Remove my name from the Moffett Field project mailing list.*
- ☐ *Send me information about becoming a member of the Restoration Advisory Board.*

Name _____

Address _____

Affiliation (optional) _____ **Telephone** _____

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Cut out or photocopy this coupon and mail it in soon!